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| _41129749_riace_bbc_203  man_with_helmet | Classical Greek  "*Riace Warrior*," Riace, Italy, 460-450 BCE |
| **http://static.ddmcdn.com/gif/parthenon-and-the-acropolis-landmark-1.jpg** | MC900390704[1]Classical Greek  Iktinos & Kallikrates,  “*Parthenon*,"  Athens, Greece, 421-405 BCE |
| Erechtheion1[1] | Classical Greek  "*Erechtheion*,"  Athens, Greece, 421-405 BCE |
| Helios&HisHorses1[1] | Classical Greek  "Helios and His Horses,"  Pediment of Parthenon, Athens, Greece, 438-432 BCE |
| doryphoros1 | MC900390704[1]Classical Greek  Polykleitos,  "*Doryphoros,"*  Pompeii, Italy, 450-440 BCE |
| http://employees.oneonta.edu/farberas/arth/Images/109images/4thc_hellenistic/aph_knidos.jpg | MC900390704[1]High Classical Greek  Praxiteles,  "*Aphrodite of Knidos,"*  Rome, Italy, 350-340 BCE |
| http://farm4.static.flickr.com/3604/3549784819_cc07e4e6d4.jpg?v=0 | Classical Greek  *"The Seated Goddesses,"*  Pediment of the Parthenon,  Athens, Greece, 438-432 BCE |
| diskobolos2 | Classical Greek  Myron  *"Diskobolos,"*  Rome, Italy, 450 BCE |
| praxiteles hermes 1 | MC900390704[1]High Classical Greek  Praxiteles,  "*Hermes and the Infant Dionysus,"*  Olympia, Greece, 340 BCE |
| Nike adjusting her sandal | Classical Greek  *“Nike Adjusting her Sandal,”*  from the Temple of ---Athena Nike, Athens, Acropolis, 410 BCE |
| Lysoppos scraper | MC900390704[1]High Classical Greek  Lysippos,  *“Scraper,”*  Marble copy form a bronze original c. 330 BCE |
| kritios boy acropolis | MC900390704[1]**Classical Greek**  **Kritios boy, c.480 BCE** |
| http://www.greece-athens.com/pages_images/23.jpg | **Classical Greece**  **Grave Stele of Hegeso**  **400 BCE** |
| http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8b/Delphi_charioteer_front_DSC06255.JPG | **Classical Greece**  **Charioteer**  **470 BCE** |
| http://archives.evergreen.edu/webpages/curricular/2006-2007/greeceanditaly/files/greeceanditaly/images/14.%20Poseidon%20of%20Artemision,%20460%20BC,%20Severe%20style.preview.jpg | **Classical Greece**  **Zeus**  **460 BCE** |

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| **Acropolis** | Acropolis means "highest city" in Greek, literally city on the extremity and is usually translated into English as Citadel |
| **caryatids** | A caryatid is a sculpted female figure serving as an architectural support taking the place of a column or a pillar supporting an entablature on her head. |
| **wet drapery** | Wet drapery technique, shows a body without actual nudity |
| **Contrapposto** | **Contrapposto** is an Italian term used in the visual arts to describe a human figure standing with most of its weight on one foot so that its shoulders and arms twist off-axis from the hips and legs. This gives the figure a more tense and relaxed appearance. |
| **S-curve** | The **S Curve** is a traditional art concept in Ancient Greek sculpture and Roman sculpture where the figure's body and posture is depicted like a sinuous or serpentine "S". It is related to and is an extension of the art term of contrapposto. |
| **Axial** | The axial design is one of the major designs of building construction. This design is based on lines rather than circles. |
| Key dates:  Classical 480-400 BCE  Late Classical 400-320 BCE  Defeat of the Persians 480 BCE **Begins the Classical period!**  Peloponnesian wars c. 430 BCE **Begins the Late Classical period**  Alexander the great conquers all of Greece c. 330 BCE, **begins the Hellenistic period** | |

Essay #3 due day 13

Greek art created the foundation of the western canon of art by creating an argument based on a search for Truth. Choose two Greek objects that are in different mediums that approach that search for the Truth in two different ways. In your answer focusing on the reasons why the Greeks are searching for the truth and why those two approaches are utilized.